

this artillery possessed one good qualification, viz., that it was not defective; perhaps it was in consideration of our nervous system, that only half charges of coarse powder were used, and no wadding. The officers were unarmed, except with the moral weapon—a long coat, and a red tasseled cap. After entertaining us in desultory style for a quarter of an hour in quarrelling about the cost of the ferry, the army "marched easy" away.

NOTES FOR TOURISTS IN THE NORTH OF CHINA.

ART. X.

The most important objects of interest to visitors are nearly all situated to the North of the Capital. A few which we will now proceed to notice lie in other directions. To the South, the *Nan-hai-tzui*, or Southern park, is a large enclosure used by former Emperors as a hunting ground. Strangers are not admitted, but there are some pretty rides to be taken in the immediate vicinity. It is 40 li, or about 13 miles in diameter, and contains four buildings for the accommodation of the Emperor and suite.

On the Western side of Peking are several temples and burial grounds which though worth visiting, if in the neighbourhood, do not call for any particular description. The scenery near them is pretty, and those who are fond of riding will do well to take their horses in this direction. The *Tien-ting-sse*, situated outside the N.W. angle of the Chinese city wall is a favorite residence with foreigners during the heat of summer. It is distinguished by a lofty thirteen storied pagoda.

On the Eastern side is a temple called the *Jih-tan*, somewhat like the *Tien-tan* before described. A place called the *Huang-mei-chang* contains an enormous block of wood 120 feet long by about 6 feet in breadth and width, and is thought much of by the Chinese. There is also at no great distance from this an aged tree which will contain more than 30 men in its hollow trunk. It is known as the *Chin-chi-sung*.

Immediately outside the *An-ting-men* (in the North wall) are situated the Lamatemple, called *Hei-su* and *Huang-su*. The latter is said by the Chinese to have been a residence of one of the early Emperors but the statement is unlikely. This temple contains a piece of sculpture known as the *Han-po-yü* which, during the late war attracted the particular attention and admiration of Lord Elgin.

The plain between this and the Walls of Peking is the drill ground of the Imperial troops. The drill as a rule takes place early, 5 o'clock being the usual hour.

Before proceeding to mention the most remarkable temples &c., which are to be seen to the Northward of Peking it will perhaps be as well to notice the most celebrated spot (in the eyes of foreigners at least) which the province of Chih-boats—Yuen-ming-Yuen. To give the reader some idea of its former magnificence it may be interesting to quote Dr Williams' description which as far as one can now judge was tolerably correct:

The park of *Yuen-ming-yuen* i.e. (Round and Splendid gardens,) so celebrated in the history of the foreign embassies to Peking, lies about eight miles north west of the city, and is estimated to contain twelve square miles. The country in this direction rises into gentle hills, and advantage has been taken of the natural surface in the arrangement of the different parts of the ground, so that the whole presents every variety of hill and dale, woodlands and lawns, interspersed with canals, pools, rivulets and lakes, the banks of which have been thrown up or diversified in imitation of the free hand of nature. Some parts are filled, groves and tangled thickets occur here and there, and places are purposely left wild in order to contrast the better with the highly cultivated precincts of a palace, or to form a rural pathway to a retired summer-house. Barrow says there are no less than thirty distinct places of residence for the Emperor and his Ministers within this park, around which are many houses occupied by eunuchs and servants, each constituting a little village. The principal hall of audience stands upon a granite platform, and is surrounded by a peristyle of wooden columns upon which the roof rests; the length is one hundred and ten feet, the breadth forty two, and the height twenty. Within the outer colonnade is another serving for the walls of the room, having intercoloniations of brick-work about four feet high, and lattice-work covered with oil paper, so contrived as to be thrown open in pleasant weather. Above the lattices, but between the top of the columns and going around the hall, is an elaborately carved frieze gaily decorated, the ceiling also, is whimsically painted, and corresponds to the inclination of the roof. The throne stands in a recess at the head of the hall, and is made of wood beautifully carved. The general appearance of this and other buildings in this inclosure is shabby, and neglect in so changeable a climate soon destroys all the varnish and woodwork upon which the Chinese bestow their chief pains.*

In its present state the traveller will be struck with the thorough demolition effected by the troops "not one stone was left upon another" in many places, to quote the old saying.

Those who wish to visit this gigantic memorial of Chinese perfidy—it as it may now be well called—must be careful to ask for *Wan-shou-shan* and not for *Yuen-ming-yuen* as that portion of the grounds open to the visitor is known by the former name. *Yuen-ming-yuen* proper is now closed, and parts of it are even said to be inhabited by persons attached to the Court. It will however require the work of a lifetime to restore this once magnificent palace to its former grandeur. Admittance to *Wan-shou-shan* is obtained by civility and bribes, as is usual in most parts of China; for a large party a dozen of one dollar to the gate-keeper is expected though if nothing be given no objection can be raised; the latter proceeding however acts badly for future visitors, a consideration which we fear has not always its due weight with British tourists.

The Coup d'œil from the top of the hill is perhaps as beautiful as ever, and is well worth the toil of the ascent.

The temples, &c., most worth visiting to the North of Peking are as follows. Of the first seven we shall give some slight descriptions of the others we can only say that they are pleasant places to visit with a picnic party, but present no very special objects of interest to call for a more extended notice. It is impossible under present circumstances to give particulars of the roads, inns, &c. This information must be obtained on the spot and a few are likely to visit them alone, it will probably be easy

to persuade a resident or one well acquainted with the route to bear them Company.

Ta-Chung-su,^{*} *Hei-lung-tan*,^{*} *Po-yung-kuan*,^{*} *Pryun-su*,^{*} *Shi-san-hing*,^{*} *Mian-feng-shan*,^{*}

Other temples worth visiting to the Northward of Peking are—

Wan-shou-su,^{*} *Hsi-ling*,
Niang-ming-miao,^{*} *Nan-ling*,
Chuan-tsing-miao,^{*} *Chung-ling*,
San-ping-tai,^{*} *Sung-wang-tan*,
Wen-chuan,^{*} *Pa-li-chuang*,
Pei-ling,^{*} *Yu-chi-shan*, &c.
Tung-ting,

Ta-Chung-su or the "great bell temple" is a building situated some 3 miles outside the *Tie-sheng* gate. The bell whence the temple derives its name and fame is said to be the largest hung in existence, being 18 feet in height and about 15 feet in diameter. In the top is a round hole and standing on a gallery which surrounds the huge casting visitors generally amuse themselves with pitting down copper cash to the regard crowd below which never fails to collect when "foreign devils" (who are free with their cash) are present. The priests who are as ragged as the others generally speaking, have a dislike to allowing the bell to be struck as the attention of the rare God is supposed to be attracted thereby. A few, however, generally overcome their scruples though a remarkable coincidence fell within the knowledge of the writer; some Europeans being requested to desist as they would bring down rain, pooh pooh'd the idea and left the immense battering ram used to strike the bell heedless of the priests' remonstrances. The moment it was struck a sharp shower of rain came down and the party had to acknowledge for once that Buddhism was triumphant.

A fee of two tiao from each individual is the sum generally expected when a large party visits the *Ta-Chung-su*.

The *Po-yung-kuan* is situated but a short distance to the N.W. of the *Hsi-pien-men*. A yearly fair is held here, and during its continuance a singular custom prevails of two priests seating themselves under the arch of a bridge and remaining motionless during the entire day while a crowd of all denominations pelt them with copper cash; according to the popular idea a supernatural power prevents their being hit, however careful the aim of those throwing at them. During the time of the writer's visit a party of Europeans however shook the public faith to a serious extent, as the difficulty in hitting the living targets merely depended on an arrangement which most boys at school given to playing "egg cap" could have successfully overcome.

The time of this annual ceremony is the 18th and 19th of the first month of the Chinese year i.e., about the end of February.

The *Wang-hai-lo* is the site of a former halting place of the Emperor when proceeding from or to Peking; it derives its name from them having been formerly an extensive artificial lake on one side of the Imperial grounds. It is now dry and its level bed has of late years been used for the amateur races got up by Foreigners, reviews of troops, &c. *Miao-feng-shan* is a small temple situated on a lofty hill some three thousand feet in height, about 30 miles from Peking in a N. West direction. The ascent in some parts is very laborious and there is a certain part of the road called the "San-pai-lin-shih-lo-pao-chou-tai" i.e., "the 360 elbows". The actual number of turns is 26, and it requires some courage to ascend in a chair as the natives frequently do, a falsehood upon the part of Europeans however shook the public faith to a serious extent, as the difficulty in hitting the living targets merely depended on an arrangement which most boys at school given to playing "egg cap" could have successfully overcome.

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no one has been more solid than the "coolie scandal" from which he has been for some time past. It is not that he has also been bound by those under his control. But admitting all this, I point out that the means he has used to implement so long as the system of "cramps," i.e. Chinese, procurers or agents, is also unique. The fact that the Chinese—"call them 'lodging houses'" and on tender toes—are open led, goes for nothing, and owing reasons. Those who are associated with the character of the Chinese—except the immediate neighbourhood—are, or should be, well very few except those who promise of a literary career, their native village; and that a journey of over fifty miles, about the same importance in a passage from Rome to would to such of us as are to our rapid means of locomotion, "volunteers" for emigrating agents travel through such as our recruiting officers do, dazzling the eyes of the Chinese and their friends; with the gift of a few dollars, send any them to certain coolie emigrants. So far nothing is unfair, knowing that the Chinese agents are themselves aspersed, that the said agents kidnap coolies sent down to the ports; have no means of judging the native proclamations issued of good repute, but the material as regards the point we are seeking to prove.

ties on arrival at the ports are referred to the emigration office, where, by our correspondent, they document binding themselves to the countries indicated, and the of the programme, which is above board enough, is carried

the first difficulty in the matter is as to the trustworthiness of the agent. We know of a case in which can be verified by application to Her Majesty's Consulates on the certain number of coolies had right to the British Emigration office, who stated that they rarely come to him and requested in the way of emigrating; the able to speak the local patois only questioned the men and finding everything was apparently as represented, directed them to embark on a informing them that they would receive the bonus, and advance due in question the agent was in privately that the Chinese employer at moment on board "squeezed" him, so he immediately proceeded with a constable and caught the act. A large sum of money was taken by the Chinaman in the Overland, and charged for, unless otherwise directed.

A. SHORTREDE & CO.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1866.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. A. SHORTREDE & CO. would draw the attention of parties advertising to the facilities offered by the alterations lately made in the management of the Firm for repetitions in Chinese of Notices respecting Shipping and Mercantile affairs generally. These advertisements will at first be inserted in the Supplemental Sheet, and should a sufficient number be given in question the agent will be published on a separate slip.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

For the Current Week.

If translated by Messrs. SHORTREDE & CO. \$1 for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character.

If sent in already translated in Chinese 50 cents for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character.

Repetitions half-price.

1 Copperplate Bill Heads and Visiting Cards promptly and neatly executed.

Paper and Envelopes embossed with Crests, Initials, &c.

A. SHORTREDE & CO.

"China Mail" Office,

Hongkong, January 23, 1866.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA and the Undersigned in the Firm of BOMANJEE CAMA & CO. of this place, ceased on the 1st October, 1865. Mr. BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA will continue the business on his own account under the same name.

HORMAZEE EDALJEE.

Hongkong, November 14, 1866.

ing the agreement. The apprehension of one of the coolies who was on board the Hongkong at the time of the mutiny, will no doubt throw some interesting light on the subject of the employment of Chinese in the service of the Government.

The next question, and one which we have asserted is not met by the statement that the barracks are "open" for the coolies to come and go as they like, is, How far the present system pursued at Macao tends to destroy the actual though not the legal, liberty of the coolie?

Supposing the coolie to have signed his engagement, or even if he have not yet performed that, (in Chinese eyes) perfectly unmeaning ceremony, his position is this; if he is in the same state as when brought hither, he is penniless and little better than a beggar—if he has received his bonus or advance, it has in every human probability been "squeezed" from him by one or more of his fellow countrymen. To tell a being in such a state that "the door is open and that he may return if he chooses," to a home which probably lies many hundred miles inland, is pure mockery. His poverty, coupled with the adverse influence of the Chinese who have "volunteered" him, is quite a sufficient bar to his availing himself of the leave to return, while the certainty that any misfortune which might befall his family, would be laid at his door, and that a returned beggar would probably not meet with the most hearty welcome, adds to his determination to make the best of what he may consider, when too late, is a foolish act on his own part.

Space forbids our entering into the medical aspect of the question at present; but as we intend to publish such letters as our Macao correspondent may send us, reserving to ourselves the right of comment when convenient, our readers will doubtless in a short time hear something more of the working of the present Coolie system. Meantime we conclude by again stating our belief that the high authorities of Macao are really anxious to abolish present or past abuses, and we commend our remarks to their notice for consideration in a calm and candid spirit.

INTIMATIONS.

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

PUBLISHED at this Office, No. 2 WYNDHAM STREET, (BACK OF THE CLUB).—

1. THE EVENING MAIL.

EVERY DAY.

PRICE—\$2 per Month.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—First insertion, Ten lines and under \$1; each additional line, 10 cents; Subsequent insertions, per Week, 50 cents and 5 cents. ("AUGUSTIN." Notices are excepted, for which only one charge per week is made.)

2. THE CHINA MAIL.

ONCE-A-WEEK.

(ON THURSDAY NIGHT.)

PRICE—\$15 per Annum; Single Copies, 44 cents. ADVERTISING.—First insertion, Five lines, \$1; each additional line, 20 cents. Subsequent insertions, 50 cents and 10 cents.

3. THE OVERLAND MAIL.

ONCE-A-FORTNIGHT.

(THE MORNING OF THE MAIL'S DESPATCH.) PRICE.—To Subscribers to the Weekly issue, \$8; to Non-subscribers \$12. Single Copies, 80 cents. ADVERTISING.—The same as in the Weekly. All "NOTICES OF FIRMS" appearing in the Weekly will be inserted in the Overland, and charged for, unless otherwise directed.

A. SHORTREDE & CO.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1866.

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Hongkong, November 14, 1866.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s NOTICES.

STEAM TO SWATOW, AMOY, AND FUENCHAU.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Chartered Steamship "YESO" will have quick despatch for the above places.

THOS. SUTHERLAND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, March 22, 1866.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, MARSEILLES, AND SOUTHAMPTON;

BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA. THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY's Steamship "OTTAWA," Captain H. L. Woodward, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above Places on SUNDAY, the 1st April, 1866.

CARGO will be received on board until 5 P.M. on the 31st Instant, and PARCELS until Noon on the 31st; and PARCELS until 5 P.M. on the 30th.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overseas Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shipper to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading with or without Parcels, and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any detention or prejudice which may happen from such declaration.

* Shippers of Cargo on the Company's BLACK BILL OF LADING, are particularly requested to note the Terms and Conditions of these Bills of LADING, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adhesiveness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

For particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong.

THOS. SUTHERLAND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, March 17, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages are still unclaimed, and are lying in the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Parcel Room at the risk of the Consignee, who are requested to take immediate delivery.

Captain Jackson, 1 Box Baggage.

D. B. 1636/1, 5 Cases Needles.

Hongkong, March 17, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages are still unclaimed, and are lying in the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Parcel Room at the risk of the Consignee, who are requested to take immediate delivery.

Captain Jackson, 1 Box Baggage.

Hongkong, November 10, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages are still unclaimed, and are lying in the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Parcel Room at the risk of the Consignee, who are requested to take immediate delivery.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO. General Agents.

Hongkong, November 10, 1866.

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Hongkong, November 10, 1866.

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NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR for 1866, published by A. SHORTREDE & Co., F.R.S.E., F.R.G.S., Editor of *The Physical Atlas*, &c.

* China Mail Office, Hongkong, February 26, 1866.

NOW READY.
EXCHANGE TABLE, showing the value of One Pound sterling in New York, at the different Rates of Sterling Exchange on London, by 1-8ths from 12 to 192 per cent. Computed by Mr. JOHN V. YATMAN, New York.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

"China Mail Office," 12th May, 1864.

FOR SALE.

Just Received, Price \$16.
STANFORD'S LIBRARY MAP OF ASIA, constructed by ALEX. KERR JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E., F.R.G.S., Editor of *The Physical Atlas*, &c.

Engraved in the finest style, on Copper Plates, Size, 65 inches by 53; Scale, 110 miles to an inch. On rollers, varnished.

The CHINESE EMPIRE is carefully displayed, distinguishing the Eighteen Provinces of China proper, and the Colonial Dependencies of Manchuria, Mongolia, Ili, and Tibet, with their subdivisions. The Consular Ports are inserted together with a very close array of names along the Coast, and the maps point to Europe on the Yangtze River.

To be had at the China Mail Office.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date	Vessel, At	Flag & Rig	Tons	Captain	From	Departures	Cargo	Commissioners or Agents
Mar. 15	H.KONG.	B. str.	349	Chaffield	Saigon	Mar. 16	Rice	Johnson and Co
15	Japan	B. str.	250	Nussbaum	Bangkok	Feb. 4	Rice	(3) Hubener and Co
16	Cornelia	Pr. bk.	300	Sindenham	Saigon	Feb. 8	"	Siemens and Co
17	Hasty	B. bg.	171	Le Sueur	Bangkok	Jan. 28	"	Raynal and Co
17	Cadourov	Pr. sr.	251	Ivensen	Rangoon	Mar. 1	"	H. Hubener and Co
17	Bangkok	Fr. br.	395	Unapop	Saigon	Feb. 13	"	P. and O. S. N. Co.
17	Azot	B. str.	300	Bauer	Sinchuan, &c.	Feb. 27	Rice	Solarez and Co
19	Granville	Fr. br.	263	Deichard	Singapore	Mar. 13	"	Reynolds and Co
19	V. de Rivasdavis	S. str.	261	Diaz	Singapore	Mar. 13	"	Reynolds and Co
19	Anna Maria	Da. brk.	425	Jurgenssen	Bangkok	Feb. 5	"	H. Hubener and Co
19	Madagascar	Au. brk.	428	Simpson	Singapore	Feb. 6	"	Oriët
19	Carl & Jane	Ds. brk.	360	Jensen	Saigon	Feb. 6	"	P. and O. S. N. Co.
19	Satellite	Ds. brk.	140	Rutherford	Singapore	Feb. 6	"	Oxford and Co
19	Satellite	Ds. brk.	140	Watt	Singapore	Feb. 6	"	Johnston and Co
19	Amy Douglas	S. br.	267	Minn	Saigon	Feb. 19	"	Chinese
19	Saturnus	Hm. brk.	332	Deiderich	Saigon	Feb. 6	"	Chinese
19	Golden Fleece	B. str.	365	Simpson	Singapore	Feb. 6	"	Smith, Keeney and Co
19	Auna	Pr. sr.	142	Petersen	Yokohama	Mar. 4	General	John Burd and Co
19	Ariel	B. str.	852	Key	Rangoon	Feb. 20	Rice	G. Livingston and Co
20	Taitting	B. str.	813	Nutfield	Singapore	Feb. 6	"	Watt and Co
20	New Hartley	Hm. brk.	511	Williams	Singapore	Feb. 13	"	Chinese
20	S. Greenman	S. str.	734	Webber	Singapore	Jan. 20	"	Russell and Co
20	Fee-Joong	S. str.	268	Toplak	Fuhchau, &c.	Mar. 15	General	Douglas Lapraik
20	Furness	B. str.	751	Tomlin	Fuhchau, &c.	Mar. 16	Stundries	P. and O. S. N. Co.
21	Yesso	B. str.	735	Cairns	Singapore	Mar. 16	General	Horne Company
21	Lark	B. str.	707	Innis	Saigon	Mar. 11	"	Burke and Co
21	Serica	B. str.	707	Wagner	Bangkok	Feb. 15	General	Siemens and Co
22	Alabed	Pr. brk.	231	Ehlers	Bangkok	Feb. 4	Rice	Siemens and Co
22	Adelheid	Am. brk.	694	Hutchinson	Boston	Nov. 7	"	Bancroft
22	Zooloo	B. str.	386	Pitman	Fuhchau, &c.	Mar. 10	General	D. Lapraik

DEPARTURES.

Date	Vessel, From	Flag & Rig	Tons	Captain	DESTINATION	CARGO	DESPATCHED BY
Mar. 16	H.KONG.	B. str.	236	Waterson	Tientsin	Sundries	A. Scott and Co
16	Asia	B. str.	236	Waterson	Manila	"	Oxford and Co
16	Longton	B. str.	843	Waterson	Manila	"	Chinese
17	Omar Pasha	B. str.	376	Black	Saigon	"	Pustau and Co
17	A. de Macken	Fr. br.	280	Varaense	Saigon	"	Pustau and Co
17	Her.	B. str.	575	Buchholz	Bangkok	"	Pustau and Co
18	Ariadne	B. str.	239	Mimmoeray	Singapore	"	Hornell and Co
18	Carl Ludwing	B. str.	238	Watt	Singapore	"	Hornell and Co
18	Glendover	B. str.	494	Hannion	Singapore	"	Hornell and Co
19	Aden	B. str.	300	Andrews	Singapore	"	P. and O. S. N. Co.
20	Azoff	B. str.	700	Baker	East Coast	"	Edward Schellness & Co
20	Doris	B. str.	318	desgrasse	Newchwang	"	Pustau and Co
20	Guanjarn	Fr. br.	276	Keffis	Formosa	"	Pustau and Co
21	Eliza	B. str.	174	Thomas	Amoy	"	Edward Schellness & Co
21	Korea	B. str.	236	Waterson	Singapore	"	Pustau and Co
21	Elster	B. str.	236	Waterson	Singapore	"	Gibb, Livingston & Co
21	Pidieho	Sm. brk.	29	schuldt	Saigon	"	A. Scott and Co
21	Congo	B. str.	470	Nowell	Saigon	"	Pustau and Co
21	L. Aztec Duff	B. str.	470	Nowell	Singapore	"	Pustau and Co
22	Ocean Queen	B. str.	922	Hopper	Bangkok	"	Jacobsen, Matheson & Co.
22	Glendale	B. str.	845	Popkin	East Coast	"	D. Lapraik
22	Formentor	B. str.	800	Tomin	East Coast	"	P. and O. S. N. Co.
22	Empurate	B. str.	844	Bocher	Saigon	"	Pustau and Co
22	F. Brigantion	B. str.	388	Turner	Saigon	"	Schellness and Co
22	Sumatra	B. str.	1324	Smith	Calao	"	Order

Shipping in China Waters.

HONGKONG.

C. on Pedder's Wharf—W.C. from Pedder's Wharf to Gibbs' Wharf.—W. Westward of Gibbs' Wharf—E. Eastward of the Hospital—X. on Kowloon side.

SHIP'S NAME AND WHERE ANCORED	CAPTAIN	FLAG & RIG	TONS	DATE OF ARRIVAL	COMMISSIONERS OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	INTENDED DESPATCH
Aline	W.O. Gier	Sm. br.	534	Jan. 28	Russell and Co	S. Francisco	Amoy
Amy Douglas	W.O. Bonhroth	Sm. br.	323	Mar. 19	Chie	"	Amoy
Aude	P. Petersen	Pr. sr.	191	Mar. 19	J. Burd and Co	"	Amoy
Aura	E. Ingersten	Pa. br.	213	Mar. 19	hour	Hubener and Co	Amoy
Ariel	W.C. Key	B. str.	832	Mar. 19	Gibb, Livingston & Co	"	Amoy
Armenian	K. Harris	B. str.	752	Oct. 7	Gibb, Livingston & Co	"	Amoy
Auricula	E. Howes	Am. brk.	435	Mar. 17	Russell and Co	"	Amoy
Bangkok	W. Cappott	Fr. br.	280	Mar. 17	Watt	"	Amoy
Barbary	E. C. Parker	Fr. br.	730	Mar. 17	Hornell and Co	"	Amoy
Beaufort	W.C. Liversen	Fr. br.	280	Mar. 17	Hornell and Co	"	Amoy
Cambridge	EC. Devorin	Fr. br.	180	Mar. 18	Messageries Imperiales	Mails	Amoy
Canoe	WC. Almendras	Hm. brk.	183	Mar. 18	Order	Singapore	Amoy
C. Cavor	W. Landau	Fr. br.	149	Dec. 15	Ganvarey and Co	Macao and Callao	Amoy
Carl Ritter	EC. Niessbaum	Sm. brk.	238	Mar. 18	H. Hubener and Co	"	Amoy
Friendship	W. Lamb	Sp. br.	266	Mar. 18	H. Hubener and Co	"	Amoy
Friendship	W. Kindt	Sm. brk.	480	Mar. 18	Chinese	"	Amoy
Fort Regent	W. Gilt	B. str.	635	Mar. 19	Gibb, Livingston & Co	"	Amoy
Fortune	W. Hofman	Sm. brk.	448	Mar. 19	Chinese	"	Amoy
Fusiyama	W. C. Wilson	Fr. br.	718	Mar. 19	Gibb, Livingston & Co	"	Amoy
G. van der Beck	W. Watson	Sm. brk.	160	Mar. 20	Gibb, Livingston & Co	"	Amoy
Golden fleece	W. Rice	Sm. brk.	288	Mar. 20	Gibb, Livingston & Co	"	Amoy
G. van der Beck	W. Watson	Sm. brk.	288	Mar. 20	Gibb, Livingston & Co	"	Amoy
G. van der Beck	W. Rice	Sm. brk.	1193	Mar. 21	smith Kennedy and Co	Surinam	Amoy
Godderton	W. Kirk	Fr. br.	400	Mar. 21	Landstein and Co	"	Amoy
Godderton	W. Kirk	Fr. br.	400	Mar. 21	Landstein and Co	"	Amoy
H. Kestrel	W. Sye	Sm. brk.	246	Jan. 29	Landstein and Co	"	Amoy
H. Kestrel	W. Sye	Sm. brk.					